NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM ALBANY. The Inti-Liquor Bill Defeated in the Senate,

EXECUTIVE SESSION DAY-OFFICE SEEKERS DIS-

The Canal Question in the Assembly. TEE VANDERBILT AND HADLEY PLAN ABANDONED.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON. Proceedings of the Presbyterian General

Assembly at Buffalo.

THREATENED SPLIT UPON THE SLAVERY ISSUE die., de., de.

EXECUTIVE SESSION DAY-EXCITEMENT AND DISAP-POINTMENT IN THE LOBBY-CUBIOUS DEBATE ON THE MAINE LAW—THE BILL PUT TO SLEEP—THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE YAN-DERBILT AND HADLEY SCHEME DEFEATED, ETC. STEGAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, May 31, 1853.

The lobby was in greater force this morning than dur-ng any day since the commencement of the extra se-sion. It was at first a matter of some wonderment, as there was not any question upon the carpet in either house of so interesting a character as to attract such unusual numbers. Finally, it was remarked that it being ecutive day, the wonder was decreased, and the fact ecame apparent that the unusual number of spectators were mostly applicants for harbor masters and other laces. Twelve e'clock arrived, the Lieut. Governor anunced the special order, being the hour for taking into consideration the nominations sent in by his Excelleacy, the Gevernor. With unanimity the Senate went into executive session. The audience anxiously awaited the opening of the budget; all expected the names kept ack during the regular session would be presented for consideration, and the anxiety was the greater because seal was finally broken, when lo! only four solitary notaries were announced. The hungry expectants stared at each other-wondered why Governor Seymour with-held any longer-what reason for hesitancy, as Mr. Cooley onfirmed, and the Senate resumed legislative business.

As a very appropriate afterpiece, the Senate then teck

up the Maine liquor law, which had slept for a couple of months, and almost been forgotten. It was ready for a third reading, but as some of its features were not suitato several Senators, an effort was made to refer it back to the Committee of the Whole. A sharp debate ensued, by which it appeared that every Senator who en-tered the debate, was a bona fide temperance man, but rather beat the bush around the Maine law. No ques-

sther beat the bush around the maine have a still enjoin was taken.

During the afternoon session the Senate was still enraged on the Maine law. At 7 o'clock the struggle ended
by a vote being taken upon referring the bill back to the
Committee of the Whole for amendment. The vote stood
thirteen to thirteen, and the Lieutenant Governor gave
the casting vote in favor of committing. This sends the
affair to the 'tomb of the Capulets.'

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill amending the banking
law by allowing a larger portion of United States government stocks to be deposited as a banking bank.

There being no opposition, the bill will be passed into a
law.

There being no opposition, the bill will be passed into a law.

The bill exempting any premises occupied as a United States Assay office in the city of New York, from assessment and taxation, is opposed in the Senate by Mr. Van Schoonheven. He contends that it is wrong, unless the gevernment possess the fee in the soil, as in the Custom House Is the Post Office or any of the Bonded Warehouse exempt from taxation? Will the assessors inform the Legislature forthwith? If they are, then the Assay office also, should be exempted, and not without. Several of the rural Senators think that the city of New York ought not to quibble about paying a few hundred dollars public tax, when there is such a vast amount of benefit in anticipation from the Assay office, as a stepping stone

in anticipation from the Assay office, as a stepping stone to a Mist.'

The House entered upon a discussion relative to at adjournment, for the Buffalo and Niagara excursion. There was a nighty deal of economical buncombe expended upon the subject. Mr. Shaw, always honest and undisguised, gave his reasons freely why the members should remain at the capital; the principal one was, that he feared the strong water of Niagara might prove too powerful for those who professed, and mainly practised, total abstination while on duty here. The hour for taking up the special order arrived before any vote was taken, when Mr. Loomis took the floor is discussing the canal resolutions. He was listened to with great attention. He favored the idea of taxation for the support of government, but said very little upon the manner of finishing the canals by means of railroad tolls, and direct taxation as proposed in his bill, which has lain dormant in the Senste ever since it passed the House. He spoke at length in favor of the West proposition, and urged the friends of that measure not to engraft the section of those resolutions moved by Mr. Hadley, into the Vanderbilt scheme. The debate was continued by D. B. Taylor, Mr. Sessions, and others, until the hour for taking a recess.

The House continued the consideration of the constitu-

Taylor, Mr. Sessions, and others, until the hour for taking a rooss.

The House continued the consideration of the constitutional amendments during the atternoon. After some debate, Mr. Littlejohn accepted the amendment of Mr. Hadley. This incorporated the Vanderbilt plan, with a certain repudiation of the contracts of 1851. A vote was then taken, which resulted—41 in favor of and 50 against it. Then came up the West proposition.

Mr. Burroughs moved to amend by striking out the word "may!" wherever it occurs, and substituting the word "shall," so that future Legislatures shall be compelled to carry out the provisions of this amendment.

Mr. Loomis objected to this proposed change of words, as he wanted future Legislatures to be allowed their own discretion as to whether they would go on with the enlargement. This remark startled many of the true friends of the enlargement.

Mr. Burroughs also moved to strike out four years in

degenerat. This remark startled many of the true friends of the enlargement.

Mr. Burroughs also moved to strike out four years in the West proposition, and insert six years, and increase the amount from one million five hundred, to two million five hundred thousand dollars, as the amount which may annually be borrowed, if the Legislature may think proper, as proposed by Mr. Vanderbelt.

Fending these motions, the House adjourned.

By a resolution adopted a few days since, the question must be taken at twive o'clock to-morrow. If a majority of the House adhere to their opposition to the Senate, when farewell to any reconciliation or compromise, or conference, with the two branches of the present Legislature. The whigs, having a majority in the Sepate, will not yield, and will gladly carry the question over to the people upon the Vanderbilt opposition. A few hours will suffice to furnish the evidence. The session to-mornow will be exciting.

A VETO COMING.

The vote will be sent to-morrow against the bill extend-ing the basis of bank circulation.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, May 31, 1853. THE ENIGRANT LAW.

The petition of the Commissioners of Emigration, for repeal of the Emigrant law of 1853, was presented.

WILLIAMSBURG PIRRS. The Williamsburg Pier Law bill was reported.

Mr. Mongan introduced a bill to amend the general banking law, by allowing a deposit of United States stocks

Mr. VANDESHIT introduced a bill to change the Commissioner's map of Brooklyn.
Mr. Ceoust introduced a bill to extend the time to orange the Staten Island Railroad.

To authorize Kings county to build a court house.
To authorize the general manufacturing law.
To authorize the Williamsburg Ferry Company to build

plers.

To appropriate the revenues of the Deposit and Literary Funds.
To anthorize rallway companies to take stock in Sodus
Point Railroad.
To amend the charter of the Genesee Suspension Bridge

ompany.

For the relief of Henry F. Petitford.

To release an escheat of Peter Dempse o release an escheat of Peter Dempsey.
o incorporate the Syracuse Home As ociation,
a relation to roads in Lewis county.
uthorising religious corporations to change their

Authorising religious corporations to change their names.

To provide for the draining of the Black creek swamp in Ulster county.

To imprave the navigation of the Big Chazy river.

To release an escheat to Jemima Patterson.

THE JUVANILE ASYLUM.

Mr. BESKMAN reported a bill extending the benefits of the New York Juvenile Asylum beyond that city.

NOZAMISS PUBLIC.

The Same then went brio excentive session and confirmed three Notarles Public.

Legislative business was resumed.

THE NAW YORK MARINE BOUNTY.

Mr. Beekman reported by bill to reduce the quorum of the Marine Society of New York.

The bill to prevent the sale of intexicating liquidated by the prevent the sale of intexicating liquidated by Pending its reading, Mr. Bernam (white, moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Piraca (dam.) thought the question might be taken now, and that the responsibility might not be shirked.

Mr. Bernam—I am accustomed to look at the practical and useful. In our own city we now have ordinances which are not carried out. We only want those fulfilled. Legislators might as well attempt to regulate the hall—the wind—the storm. I put it to the common sense of every Senator, whether this bill, whose working, if it could be carried out, might be salutary, should not be again submitted to the people. Let them return efficers who will carry out the saw. The law provides that at the Nevember election the people shall vote aye or nay on the bill. But the law itself, whichever way the question is decided, goes into effect on the lat of March 1854, paless repealed by the Legislature of 1854.

Mr. Bernam (dam.) thought it wissest to frame the bill so as to refer it to the action of the people at the next election. This takes it out of politics. As to this law ret being practicable, the statute book was filled with enactments against the doing of wrong. Does the Senator from the Fifth (Mr. Beekman) desire to repeal all these? An interest growing in intensity and determination was growing up in respect to this law. Legislation ought to discourage these parties. Two great parties will always exist, and it is wisest they should in all infegrity. Every man must have seen the great evils growing out of these parties. A great third party has arisen, which is taking energetic hold of this subject, believing, as it does, that intemperance works more injury than all other causes. The party cannot be thrown off by filmsy excuses. Before an iota of injury is done under it, the people will have all the means necessary to secure its repeal.

Mr. Bernam thought it the duty of a statesman to stand fast,

was the error of socialism to forget the individual and look only to the mass. He looked to the individual and look only to the mass. He looked to the individual Teach every person self-restraint. Intemperance in drink is but one of those evils which more than deciminate our population. That other horrid iniquity walks almost unpopulation. He should not vote for the law, and would run the risk of being considered this as the most important subject which had come before the Legislature, and no place did it concern more than the great Habylon—the commercial emporium If the Senator from the Fifth supposes that the worth, intelligence, and character of New York are epposed to this law—opposed to the destruction of the drinking shops—he has much to learn of the opinion of New York. Those drinking shops fill poornouses, criminal courts, and raise the taxes. Every locality in the city teaches the truth of this. And why cannot a wholesome law be administered in New York? It is because the great mass of the best citizens of New York have shrank from the administration of the laws. It is because pot house brawlers and the inmates of sinks of vice who deal death around, drive from the polis, bludgeon in hand, the good and honest citizens of New York. The good citizen needs but little governing. He never resists the law. The drunkards and the trading politician oppose the administration of the law. All vice is the creation of rum. This bill passed into a law would be of immense value to the community. It would prevent vice of every conceivable character. It would work the greatest number to pure liquors the evil would be vastly less: but it is almost impossible to find a drop of pure liquor in New York, or Albany, or Troy. Adulterating establishments abroad—German Jews mix up the adulterated poison, and it is sworking the greatest mischef to the community. This is

in favor of the bill.

Mr. CONGER (dem.) denied the existence of any constitutional power to submit a law to the people, or to submit a question of law or merals to the people.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN (whig) denied that this had anything to do with the question of the bill.

Pending Mr. CONGER'S remarks, Mr. MUNROE moved it for a special order.

Mr. WILLIAMS (whig) urged its early, very early consideration.

THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

An invitation from the Albany Medical College to their examination, was received, and on motion of Mr. Cooley, ramication, was recei accepted. Recess till 4 o'clock.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the Maine law was resumed.

Mr. Whiliams commenced by alluding to the difficulties that surrounded the question. He proceeded to urge upon the Sonate the great duty of immediately examining the subject, so that a careful judgment might be made. Why is it that the people can get every other law changed? Obsolete laws concerning the sale of liquer, that give men a special charter to kill their fellow-creatures, they cannot? Let us have immediate action.

SIT. PLAIT, (whig.) was willing to take a vote right away. He wanted to vote direct, and to strike out away. He wanted to vote direct, and to strike out to the people. Let the record clause refer. He unvarnished and the control of the vote be in plain English. Univarnished and the control of the vote be in plain English. The control of the people, accounting to individual wants. He did not believe this law could be recently ple, it was absurd to submit that long law—so long that the Sonate itself could not find time to read it.

Mr. Whicht, (whig.) warned the friends of the bill

the Senate itself could not find time to read it.

Mr. WRIGHT, (whig.) warned the friends of the bill that every amendment was proposed to defeat it. He acted in obedience to ten thousand petitioners, who, from his district, had expressed their views.

Mr. Uthan thought the section providing for the popular vote was mischievous and absurd. The law is in full force and effect, whether the people vote against it or not. Suppose the popular vote is for the law, and the next Legislature against it, men will vote for the representative they want politically. An expression of the people will be had at the general election. He would vote for the bill—a fair, open vote for the bill—because his constituents had voted en masse for it, and none had remonstrated; but he wanted those absurd sections taken out.

remonstrated; but he wanted those absurd sections taken out.

The debate took a wide range, embracing, on the one side, an utter disbelief of the expediency of law, or that it could be enforced; and, on the other side, that the bill was right—was the remedy for the great evil.

The vote was taken on recommitting, to strike out the section providing for a vote of the people in November, and resulted as follows:—

Aves.—Messer. Bartlett. Beekman, Bennett, Conger, Cornell, Jones, Otis, Pierce, Platt, Smith, Snow, Vanderbilt, and Van Schoonboven—13.

Nava.—Messes. Babceck, Bristol, Clarke, Cooley, Davon-port, Kirby, McElwaine, Monroe, Rogers, Taber, Upham, Williams, and Wright—13.

The Lieut. Governor gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. CORNELL, (dem.) moved that the Senate immediately go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. Wight moved to adjourn. Lest, by ayes 9, nays 15.

Mr. WHIGHT moved to adjourn.

Mr. CORNELL moved to delay the order of business on the table to as to go into committee at once on the Excise bill. Carried.

Mr. Otts. (dem.) moved to adjourn; and by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

THE INVITATION TO THE RAILROAD PESTIVAL. Mr. LOZER moved to re consider the vote accepting the nvitation to go to Niagara Falls. Those who supported the motion did it mainly on the ground that they would

wait until the close of the session. Mr. W. TAYLOR, (whig) of N. Y., hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail. He trusted that as law makers, we ever should be law observers, wherever we

rever we were, ir. FORSTH, (dem.) of Albany, hoped a reconsideration ald be taken. He did not desire to go until the close

Mr. FORSYTH, (dem.) of Albany, hoped a reconsideration would be taken. He did not desire te go until the close of the session.

Mr. Lozzes, (whig) of Livingston, was not oposed to going, but to the time. He did object to such a manner of scending the Sebbath,

Mr. MILIER, (dem.) of N. Y., thought the members could as well attend church at Niagara as here. He should do so.

Mr. HENDER, (whig) of Livingston, was not here yesterday. He thought there was a feelling in the community that the overshadowing influence of railroad corporations was already too powerful. He was in favor of deferring the acceptance of the invitation until the close of the session.

was alroady too powerful. He was in favor of deferring the acceptance of the invitation until the close of the seasion.

Mr. Kennedy, (whig) of Cayuga, was surprised that if the influence of railroads was so great upon this House, we had been so slow to find it out. He deemed that the day would be more profitably spent in the association with nature to be enjoyed at Niagara than in the streets of Albany. He could see no reason for this objection.

Mr. Brean, (whig) of Washington, said he was a man of plous antecedents. It might be that the people would be drawn out, as they always were when Barnum's menagerie, or this legislature, or any great humbug, came about. But the sin would not be laid to our charge. He hoped the gentlemen who always talked to Buncombewould go; there were two kinds of Buncombewhort session, and non-acceptance of the invitation. He intended to go, and had had forty requests to get tickets. He hoped we should not be restrained from going on account of the action of the House, located architecturally above us. This House had enough of Young America is it to rake all the last year's hair off that honorable body in ten minutes. (Laughter). He should attend church there if it was not too far to walk. If the company would convey him in a coach, he would go, and he doubted not good would result if the sermon was good.

The motion to reconsider was lost by 45 to 62.

Mr. Kennedy called up the concurrent resolution to adjourn from Friday until Tuesday.

Mr. Clarp, (whig) of Eric, moved to amend by striking out the clause "if the Senate concur," and to change the time from Tuesday to Monday at 8 P. M.

Mr. Hasmos, (whig) of Monroe, thought it best to wait to see the action of the Senate, and moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

Mr. Shaw, (dem.) of New York, offered some explanation in reference to his position yesterday. He desired the concurrence of the Senate. It would not sound well

the line would gather together, and get drunk, and then saddle it upon the Legislaturs, to be added to their other sins, if any. He illustrated by the story of a President of the United States addicted to swearing 2nd lying. He so offered an apology for his habit of swearing, attrices, "it to the practice of the army, in which he had boths, many years. A feehew, standing by—a little spent se—Naid, "President, you lay your swearing to corned, teo.—Naid, "President, you lay your lying to?" the Revelution; what in h—l do you lay your lying to?" The hour (11 s'clo. t) for the special order having arrived,

chair, resumed the consideration of the the canal resolutions.

The question pending was upon Mr. Har.

The demoration panding was upon was the description of our funds, a necessity was now created for an opening of that instrument. The demoratic party, therefore, were ready to assent to an amendment of the organic law, since it could not be avoided, being now, as the strength of the canal enlarges pending amendment, as it was putting in shape a plan he was opposed to from the first. Let its friends prevent it, and let us perfect our ewn. He was in favor of the same provision in the majority plan as now incorporated in it. He alluded to objections to the minority report, and dwelt at length upon its various provisions.

Mr. Fonsymi rose for the purpose of defining his position. He did not the either of the propositions, and further, while he disliked the one, he ashbried on the constitution. He had always been a friend of the constitution, and deemed that article as all impertant, for the good it had done and might do. He should go for the 'West plan,' for the purpose of killing the other. Mr. Shaw whishe he do grave a worse in pression that had been entertained in regard to his views upon this subject. He renounced and denounced the statement that he spoke from authority. He spoke from no other constitution. He had always been a friend of the constitution was an intended to the proposition of the constituents was allowed to remove the proposition of the capture of the constituents. He never at the was always the propose of the proposition of the good of the capture of

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr J. Rosz, (dem.) of New York, reported a bill to amend the law for incorporating building, mutual loan, and a "unulating fund associations. Passed to a third reading.

Mr. TEMPLE, (dem.) of Madison, reported the milliabill.

bill.

Mr. Harr reported complete the bill to allow the Staten Island Railroad Compa. v to extend the time for commencing the construction of the road.

THE CANALS.

The Canal resolutions were debated to the

From Washington City. MORE DISMISSALS—BURNED IN EFFIGY—THE GARD NEB CASE, ETC. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1853. Mr. De Bow, Superintendent of the Census, discharged

six clerks to day, and proposes to reduce the force thirty by the first of July. Captain Goddard, for nearly a dozen years at the head

of the city police, has been dismissed, and James H. Birch The retiring Commissioner of Public Buildings burned in efflgy by some rowdies on Capitol Hill, last

The trial of Woodward for the murder of his wife wa commenced in the Criminal Court this morning. The Gardner case, therefore, will probably go over to the Sep-

tember term. The Union of this morning has an article on the policy of the administration, and another defending the appointment of Mr. Belmont. Presbyterian General Assembly.

BUFFALO, May 30, 1853. The slavery question is still under discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The committee modified their report by recommending

the Presbyteries of the slaveholding States to answer inquiries respecting the number of slaveholders in the Church, &c , instead of appointing a commission to make such inquiries.

ginia, strongly opposed all agitation on the subject. The latter, in a powerful speech, urged the folly and incon-sistency of the Assembly interfering with the churches in slaveholding States, and said plainly that every South-ern Fresbytery had resolved to secede if the report was

on Presbyters and received delegates declared that the stopted.

On the other hand, Western delegates declared that the Western Presbyteries would separate from the Assembly if no action was taken. At the evening season the feeing ran high. After several speeches, and amidst great excitement, at nearly 12 o'clock, the report of the committee, as modified, was adopted.—Yeas 76, nays 38.

The Southern Synods will probably receds.

HEREALO. May 31, 1358.

The Assembly this morning took up Dr. Cox's report sanctioning marriage with a sister's child.

An amendment was proposed declaring such a marriage contrary to the laws of God and revolting to human nature. This was carried almost unanimously.

A protest by the Southern States was entered against the slavery resolutions.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussing the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Home Missionary Society. The only result reached was the appointment of a new Committee of Conference and Correspondence.

DEATH OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT-PRESENT TERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ETC., ETC. PHILADRIPHIA, May 31, 1853.

Thomas McKean Pettit, the recently appointed Director of the Mint in this city, died at his residence last night He was an estimable man, and had filled many respon He was an estimable man, and had filled many responsible offices, amongst them Judge of the Divtrict Court and District Attorney, under Mr. Polk's administration.

The Presbyterian General Assembly this morning elected the Rev. Dr. Boardman, of this city, to the vacant professorabil of Princeton College.

The bills extending the charter of the Girard and Mechanics' banks, have been signed by Gov. Bigler.

Thomas F. Meagher in Bosto Thomas F. Meagher arrived here this evening, by the New Haven train. Two military companies, the Jackson Guards, from Worcester, and the Bay State Artillery of this city, with a large crowd of citizens, received him at the depot and escorted him to the Revere House.

Mr. Meagher delivered a lecture this evening on the attempted Irish revolution of 1848. The Hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

Delegates to the Chi Psi Convention SCHENECTADY, May 31, 1853.

The Delegates from Union College, to attend to Chi Psi Convention to be held at the Irving House, on the first of June, have left this city. Items from Baltimore.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—CUBAN MILITARY COMMISSION—TURPENTINE DISTILLERY BURNED, HTC.

BAIMMORE, May 21, 1853.

The latest returns from Virginia show a gain of twelve whige in the House and three in the Senate.

Antonio Gonzales Vigil, who has been summoned by the Captain General of Cuba to appear before a military commission, publishes a spirited card in the New Orleans appears, avowing himself as American citizen, and protesting against an arraignment by a foreign power.

The turpeatine distillery of Mearra. Sanders and Sterenthe Marviand House of Delegates to day rejected the son, near Wilmington, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

son, near Wilmington, N. C., was destroyed by fire of Saturday.

Saturday.

Bill chartering the Maryland and Delaware ship canal also, the bill for the sale of the dividend stock of the Bal timore and Ohio Railcead.

The mail to-night brings nothing south of Wilmington N. C.

Atcamboat Explosion—Eight Persons Killed.

Queso, May 31, 1852.

The steaming St. Epierre exploded her boiler last night at Gilmore's wharf, killing six men, one woman, and one child.

**Alex of coffee, during the pastimonth, in our marthe... been 11,300 bags, at prices ranging from 9c. a let, have 7. The market closes firmer, with more displayed, for R. The stock on hand is 48,000 bags. BUFFALO, May 31, 1853.

**been the receipts here since yester—The following ha. bls.: wheat 32,000 bushels; corn day :—Flour ... 000 b. "0 bushels. Our market is quite 18,000 bushels; essent also worth reporting. Inanimate, and we lawren. ALBAYY. May 31, 1853. the Collector to-day. The large receipts. Prices flour market is heavy, owing the day of the common and the standard of the Markets.

7th ult. The Trait de Union of that dategives the following resumé of the preceeding three days' news:—
It was yesterday rumored that the Cabinet was dismissed; but during the evening it was affirmed that all difficulties had been removed, and that the Ministers re-tained their portfolios. The cause of this alarm proceeded from an order of expulsion decreed against M. Carrera, a Spaniard, well known in Mexico, which order had met some opposition. We do not know if it is in-

In conformity with the decree of May 2, the Gover tion, with Gen. Cervantes as president. This extraor-dinary nomination has met the sympathies of the dinary nomination has met the sympathies of the Universal, which counsels the supreme government to act in the same way with the governors of States.

The project of closing the custom houses, creating an antional bank, &c., has not been abandoned. Before taking any positive step in that direction the government has named a commission, composed of a representative of the Archbi-hop, Bishop Munguis, M. Mier y Teran and M. Francisco Iturbe, and charged with preparing a project to regulate the administration of the national revenues in such a way as to facilitate resources for the government.

revenues in such a way as to inclinate regarding government.

The Atalaya del Sur, the official journal of Sinaloz, which had announced another invasion projected on the part of M. Racoussel Boulbon, now coatradicts its original statement.

Senor Vivo had departed from Vera Cruz to enter on the discharge of his official duties as Mexican Minister to Spain.

of the valley of Mesilla by the American troops. He has ordered a new enlistment to be made, and that the na-tional guard to organized. He thinks that if one man to every hundred inhabitants turns out he shall have force enough to oppose successfully the American forces. Don Luis Zuloaga has been appointed Provisional Gover-nor of the State during the absence of Governor Trias. Several merchants of the State of Zacategas have pro-tested to the supreme government against the imposts

tested to the supreme government against the imposts established by the Governor of the State.

The State of Durango is said to be suffering terribly from the ravages of the Indians. Within a period of eight days twenty persons have been killed by them. One wernan was compelled by them to kill her father and mother.

and mother.

General Santa Anna has issued an order to Senor Melendez, Commandant of Tehuantopec, to cease his operations against the State of Chiapas.

We have received Vera Cruz papers. The Siglo copies a paragraph from the El Comercio of that city, which states that the cholera and the smallpox were both making great ravages in that place.

Spects Movements.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, May 31]

We learn from the United States Mint that the amount of gold deposited there during the month of May has been about \$4,400,000, and the full return will probably bring the aggregate nearly up to the deposits of last month, which were \$4,766,000. The following is a comparative statement of the deposits at the mins for the first five months in 1831, '52 and '53:—

1851, '52 and '53:—

1851, 1852, 1853, January... \$5 071,669 \$4,161,685 \$4,902,007 February... 3,104,970 3,010,222 3,548,523 March... 2,880,271 3,892,156 7,533 762 April.... 2,878,353 3,091,037 4,766,000 May.... 3,269,491 4,335,578 4,400,000 (about)

\$17,104,754 \$18,490,681 \$25,210,372

It will be observed that the deposits of every month this year exceed those of the same month last year, while the aggregate excess is nearly seven millions. The entire deposits last year were about \$51,000,000. At the ratic of the first five months, the entire deposits of this year will be about \$61,000,000; showing a very large increase in the productiveness of our California possessions.

The shipments of specie to foreign countries during the month of May have been \$2,204,545. The entire shipments of specie to foreign countries during the menth of May have been \$2,204,545. The estire shipments of specie to foreign countries since the lat of January amount to \$6,294,532, against \$9,811,570 to the same time last year. Our receipts, therefore, from California, since January 1st, exceed our exports to Europe by about nineteen millions of dollars. The decline in our exports, and the large increase in our receipts of gold, as compared with last year, cannot but be productive of most favorable results upon the business interests of the country. And while we are receiving at the rate of five millions a month from California no alarm need be felt at an export of a million and a quarter a month to Europe. Our gold has become an article of merebandise, as much as our cotton and our grain, and it would be neither wise nor beneficial to retain it in the country.

Is there no Remedy Against Steamboat Racing?

Is there no Remedy Against Steamboat
Racing?

James Gordon Bennert.

Dear Sir—I have this moment returned from Flushing, on the steamboat Island City, where I have been with several friends, to accompany some young ladies to school, and I am desired by the whole party to request you to caution the public against travelling either on the Island City, or the Nicholas Dean, for we were in constant peril from the time we left Flushing until landed at the New York dock. The guards of the boats came in contact severat times, and although the Captain said, as did the one in charge of the Henry Clay, that there was no danger, yet every sensible person on both boats, not interested in the racing, would testify that they were doing so at the risk of every soul on board. All the passengers were eventually much frightened in finding that their lives were subjected to the will of a few reckless men. Who where the captains or owners are, we know not; but one thing we do know, that it is our duty to caution all, and parents in particular, against trusting their children to ge to and from the Flushing schools on either of the above named boats. We can only feel conscious of having done our duty until we request you to caution the public against travelling on those boats until they cease from racing.

New York, May 31, 1853.

W. H.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1853. W. H.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Rioz—Two Men Injured.—As three Germads, named Philip Heinmaker, Carl Luts and John Kiefer, were walking toward the Peck slip ferry, through South Sirk street, at a late hour on Monday evening, they were assaulted, knocked down and beaten in a most cruel manner by a party of half grown rowdies, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Lutz and Kiefer were serjously injured in several places about the head, by some sharp instrument, in the hands of the assailants. No arrests have as yet been made.

First —Officers Schneider and Cox, of the Third ward, about half past ten o'clock, on Monday evening, discovered a fire issuing from the roof of a frame dwelling bouse in Varret street, near Graham avenne, owned and cocupied by a German family named Straus. They effected an entrance and succeeded in extinguishing the fisnes without giving any alarm. Damage to the premises about \$50. No insurance.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAD.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Spirited Contest between the Collins and Cunard Steamers.

The Shortest Western Passages Across the Atlantic.

The Intervention of England in China.

Highly Interesting Chinese Correspondence. THE REVOLUTIONARY CHIEF EDUCATED BY AN

ENGLISH MISSIONARY. THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE AMERICAN JAPANESE EXPEDITION. The Japanese Articles at the Dublin Exhibition

CLIPPER RACE FROM FRANCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON. &c. &c. &c.

The Arabia is in! Time : ten days two hours and forty-five mules! Where 's the Arctics-Nowhere The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, arrived sectorday. All England in New York is in a delirium of elight. The A. left Liverpool at fifteen minutes before ten e'clock on Saturday morning, the 21st ult., and arved abreast her wharf at Jersey City at half past e o'clock yesterday afternoon. This is the shortest Cunara western passage on record.

Annexes are the passages of the Arctic and Arabia :-Days. Hours. Min.

10 9 30 In favor of the Arabia.... The shortest western passage ever made by any of the

Collins steamers was by the Baltic in nine days and four-teen hours. In favor of Collins: 16 hours and 45 minutes. These who have made bets, however, on the Arctic and Arabia, can easily settle their wagers. The Arabia is ahead beautifully, charmingly, delightfully, and we hope themselves as quiet as circumstances will permit. If the fellowing list of short passages is of any use to calv, them

.. try it again. Inside of ten days is the rews by the Arabia extends from Wednesday even ing May 18, to opening of business on Saturday morning.

ledgment of his services in the negotiations for the ing of the sthmus of Te nuantepec.

(Learn the New Orleans Picayur openBy the brig John Williams, Care on May 24]

The brig John Williams, Care on May 24]

The structure measure of the city of Mexico to the any exactions:

are being taken against the Mexican of the States by the Minister of the Interpretation of the States by the Minister of Watculate such permicious dectrines, and try them by a court whose duty it shall be to find out those who talk of any or merico a clared and the policion of the States of Micro Institute a police nevation in order that they may be punished.

In consequence of the new law of the press, the Alba, bla, and the Espectador of Meyella, had been suspended.

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In consequence of the government.

General Ugarte has been ammed Governor and Commandant of the State of Mickoacan.

Gov. Truss left Chihushua on the 7th of April, at the head of a military expedition to oppose the occupation of the valley of Mesilla by the American troops. He has ordered a new enlisiment to be made, and that the national guard to organized. He thinks that if one man and sund to require the American troops. He has ordered a new enlisiment to be made, and that the national guard to organized. He thinks that if one man.

AMERICANS IN PARIS. . Abbot, Jr., New York.
W. Emker and lady, do.
M. McDougall, do.
I Woodward, Cheinnati.
M. Rice, New York.
W. Williams, do.
S. H. Walley, Rox J. M. Rice, New York.

E. W. Williams, do.
Thos. H. Graves, Missouri.
H. W. I. Clarke, Cincinnati.
H. W. Meade, New York.
John V. Varick, do.
Mrs. C. H. May, Washingt'n.
Flias Simpson, New York.
Henry Clapp, Massachusetts
H. L. Taesitt, Philadelphia.
R. L. Cook, New York.
Cotton aboved as a

Cotton showed an advance of 1-16d. on middling and better qualities. Breadstuffs kept up without much

charge. applied for aid to England, but that no orders had been given to interfere in the war, except for the protection of Bri tish property.

M. Ernest Schwendler, U. S. Consul at Frankfort on th Maine, died May 6th, in his 80th year. No bills are, in future, to be placarded in Paris, with-

out a visé from the police. The Dutch elections are unfavorable to the Roma Catholic party as far as beard from. It is said the reigning Duke of Altenburg intends abdicating in favor of his son

Rigorous measures are to be adopted in Prussia agains The Belgian marriages are thus arranged by go

The Emperor of Austria to marry the Princess Charlotte of Belgium; King Leopold, of Belgium, to marry the Aus-trian Princess of Modena, and the Duke of Brabant, his son, to espouse one of the other Archduchesses. The London Post of 20th ult. publishes a sec tion, declaring positively that the Russian legation at

given on the 10th, and that there was no truth in the statement that the Porte had along Menschikoff's demands. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means wa

dopted, and a bill ordered to be founded thereon. The Custom Acts report had been approved of also, so that the budget of Mr. Gladstone is almost certain of The future government of India will be considered by

The Income Tax bill had been read a second time, the opposition reserving their force for the third reading. Sir C. Wood stated that the Governor General of India had annexed Pegu, by order of the Home Department, is lieu of war compensation.

ask for information relative to the expulsion of politica refugees from Turkey, at the dictation of Austria and A bill directed against numeries had been introduced The directors of the York and Midland Rallway Com pany had a verdict of manslaughter returned against them on account of the death of two men by an acci-dent on their line. One of the deceased had been run-

ning the train, but the jury held be was the servant of the company and that they were guilty.

It is stated that Captain Gordon, of the American line Albert, died suddenly on the 17th ult.

A Crystal Palace is to be built at Glasgow.

The French corvette Prudente had sailed from Valpe raiso for Guayaquii. It is rumored in London that she was to demand satisfaction for an insult to the French consul by the government.

Arrivals of Specie.

[From the London Chronicle, May 20.]

The arrivals to day of the precious metals are \$1,621,886 by the steamer Orinoce, and \$500,000 by the steamer Humboldt. There are several vessels from Australia, but the amoent of the gold they bring is not yet known. The report of the arrival of the Georgia from Sydney, with half a ton of gold is incorrect. The Georgia is from Calcutta, and has no gold on board. The statement which was also forwarded to London by the Saropean and Submarize Telegraph, on Monday last, to the effect that the Oxford had arrived from Australia with half a ton of gold on board, proves also to have been a fabrication.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Our Special Chinese Correspo The Dien Fun Dynasty Approaching its Full—The Rebel Chief and his Education—Probable Effect of the Revolution—The U. S. Commissioner and his Policy—Jensit Leaders in the Field—Commodore Perry and Japan, de., de.

As the eyes of the civilized world are the more ear estly fixed upon this part of the globe, so do events be-gin gradually to unfold the "manifest destiny" of the gin gradually to the pressure of the progress of civiliza-tion continues to be felt. The robellion in China, which for a long time attracted no attention, is approaching to a culmination which bids fair to add another as item to the history of this wonderful age. The rebel army, by the last advices, was thundering at the gates of Nankin-the Celestial troops were fied and panicor Nankin—the "Manchoo throne" tottering, and soon, it is to be hoped, China will be under a new dynasty, which premises everything to "outside barbarians." The worderful success of this rebellion, which first com-menced a petty revolt of a few brigand peasants, and which has swelled into a mighty expression of the voice of the people, is to be attributed to the pseudiar character of its chief, Tien-Teh, (pronounced Tine Tuk Mgha, Celestial Brave,) a pupil of Dr. Roberts, of Canton, under whom he attudied the Esglish language, and European manners, customs and politics. He is described as a man of great aggrainty. of great sagacity, courage and liberal principles. His policy has been to teach the people, hitherto submitting tamely from force of habit, the abuses of the mandarin, and the weakness and uselessness of their imperial

system.

Tien-Teh promises most solemly to reform these abuses and establish a more enlightened form of government at home, and the adoption of a new foreign policy, and guarantees the security of more equal rights and benefits to rantees the security of more equal rights and benefits to a crowded and starving population. In other words— scattering democratic principles in his country, he is un-knowingly hastening the improvement which California has, in no ordinary way, exerted in this part of Asla. Each Chinaman returning from California brings with him much that is valuable besides gold: he has acquired a knowledge of our institutions, manners, and customs— he has reaped the benefits of our liberties—has seen \$\mu_{10}\$ he has reaped the beneats or our moverness—and seen Ville wisdom and magnanimity of our government. With all these he combate old prejudices, and does his all rect to elevate the condition of his countrymen and er lighten their understanding. The freedom from taxe, rates, extortions, licenses, police surviellance, which hey experience in the United States, but with which the rare heavily burthened in the English colonies and so thements, has tended to raise the American people in their estima-tion. Thus quietly but surely the infir sence of the "model republic" is felt in this barriesded nation. What a subjest for contemplation will the future historian of this era have! What changes, not of a nation, but of one half the globe! China the own open to the curious, making trea-

Japan, ceasing to trample upon the "sacred cross of Christ," and throwing saide her narrow portals to the entrance of Christians, receiving the strange manufactures of Christendom-witnessing and believing, because city, machinery, and munitions of war—impressed with the power and strength of those she has always contemned—feeling her own helplesaness to avoid her fate, reason at last dawns upon her. Civilization instructs her, nations welcome her, and in her turn she finally, her, nations welcome her, and in her turn she finally, by the increasing pressure from the West, yields to destiny, enters the family of nations, and contributes her share to the sublimation of the human race. Here let the philosopher pause and reflect, that this has been caused, not by the sword mercilessly used—not by the imperious voice of a throne—not by the scheming of tricking diplomats—but by the moral tone, example, and the property of the scheming of tricking diplomats—but by the moral tone, example, and onward march of a great and free people; who, throwing abroad their banners, their principles, and their privi-leges, to the keen eye of criticism, advance into the future undismoyed. confident of the purity of human right and their own doctrines.

Upon the receipt of the news of the year approach a the rebels at the north, Governor Bonham of Hong Kong, at once started for Naukin with two English war steamers with the intention, it is said, of assisting the Emperor. If so, it is to be deplored. And it is to be deroutly hoped that he will be too late, and that I mo Teh has cappined the old 'humbug moon flummery," and set up for him self. Mr. Marshall, who has been very ill and quiet since the naval flare up, sailed on the 20th inst. in the Susquehana, direct for Naukin, and thence overland to Pekin. It is his intention to quietly watch events, and if Tien Teh succeeds to acknowledge his government, and preceed to business, and "fix" things for the American interest. If the patriots are successful, a good deal may be gained by our minister being on the spot, ready to "hitch on." Mr. M, is determined to go to l'ekin. If Tien-Teh fails, the world is no worse off than before, a wi "mamifest destiny and progress" will not burst into fall bloom soon, but remain in the bud yet awhile - priest said, as we said in Mexico. The perfect silence and indifference with which our Minister has been treated by the present Emperor would justify Mr. M. in retaliating with harshness, and lending aid and comfort to the Emperor's ene-mics. This, I think, will be Mr. M.'s pcHoy, as it is the

general American opinion that it should be.

It is generally believed that Tien-Teh has with him four French Jesuit priests, who are canable engineers and tacticians, and that he does nothing without their consent. The masterly manner in which he moves the several divisions of the army, his negular approaches to several divisions of the army, his regular approaches to fortified towns, and the undermining and blowing up of walls, &c.—a dedge never before practised by the pig-tails, and of which the Emperor complains bitterly in one of his edicts, as not a fair shake—all go to confirm this. If the English do not interfere, Tien-Teh is bound to be President of the new republic of China. Then you an send Hale and Giddings, and those immaculate phi osophers and disinterested admirers of "Uncle Tom," and lovers of "Aunt Chloe," over I are, to preach to these heathens to emancipate their bondsmen, and stop the British from hidnapping, under false pretences, "Uncle Josh," and selling him in Australia and Cuba for a term

of years-not life. Speaking of the French, Louis Napoleon III. has a ready made to his hands—a war in a teapet—as some thirty gentlemen tea merchants are determined that the tricolor shall not be hoisted in their pleasure-ground at Canton; the whole matter is so silly and mebbiah in its character, it is hardly worth telling you. It seems that the use of a small garden in front of the foreign Hongs—which you will see conspicuous in the piets res of Canten—is included in the rents of the foreign and dency, and of course belongs to the resident merch ants who pay rents. Now, it appears that there is no Fromch who pay rents. Ator, it appears that there is no st when merchant in Canton who pays rent, or hap-title to these grounds; but M. Bourbollon, the French Minister, wishes a flag-staff erected, and had one prepared and sent up under convoy of a guard of fifty mes from the French frigate Capricious, to be erected under the form as usual to "la belle France," with vivots. But the r gerchants opposed this, alleging that the ground was the drs, and it should not be used, nor the flag planted: ac f she pole was not stuck up, and a paper war is now going , on. merchants—excited Frenchmen—I am has py to say that no American is at all mixed up in this de idealy snotten and English émeute, and that the Free ch flag, for the present, floats amiably side by side with the Yankee stripes on the Yankee flag-staff. So you see we are al-

ready assuming the protectorate.

Gommodore Perry has not yet any lved—it is thought hat the turn of affairs in China will retard the Japan exsedition, as he may be called upo a to protect our more mmediate interest here, before b aving for the 'sealed waters !" At any rate, to us, who are well posted up, it seems like folly for him to start for Japan without his whole squadron and all the elements of success, which are so slowly fitting out, and still slower arriving—for, once make a failure, and it would be scarcely possible to redeem it, to say nothing of the mortification and ridi-

We have asked all the world to the show, and promised them "cases and ale" besides, and it would be a great pity if we did not make a good début, as we would not be able to return the money at the door to the disappointed. The navy has before it a great work, and the way it accomplishes it will prove one of two things—either that it still has all the elements of its old renews, or that it is otally inefficient for the present age, and had better be disbanded and commenced over again. But we predict for its gloplous schierement; its young officers are full of